

[18th August 1925]

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think it will be proper if the hon. Member raises this question in the usual manner, i.e., at the end of question-time to-morrow."

X

ALLOTMENT OF DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"His Excellency the Governor has already informed the Council that he has allotted two days for non-official business in this Council during the present sitting. I think it will probably be convenient to the House to attend to non-official business on Thursday and Friday. I hope that an announcement will be made before the end of the present sitting regarding the further allotment of non-official days during this session."

XI

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in moving this order of the day I may preface what I have got to say by an announcement which I think will make for a different attitude with regard to this particular subject on this occasion from the one what was, if I may say so, not unnaturally manifested on the last occasion. I think, I can now announce that with the consent of my hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, I am in a position to state on behalf of Government that Rs. 5,000 will be placed at the disposal of the House Committee (Hear, hear) and not only that, but that if further expenditure inevitable in character is also within the programme of the House Committee Government will not by any means be averse to considering enlargement of that grant. (Hear, hear.) Hon. Members of the House Committee when appointed will be as keen guardians of the public purse as any others. That being so, I now move that in pursuance of Standing Order No. 80, this Council do proceed to elect six members to be members of the House Committee, according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should be sent to the Secretary."

XII

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26.

Grant XVII (i).

12-45 p.m. * The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 27,740 under "31-C. Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education—(i) Local bodies—Buildings" for grants towards the cost of construction of elementary school buildings. The amount will be met from the surplus due to the remission of the provincial contribution to the Government of India'."

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

"Sir, the memorandum that has been circulated to hon. Members explains the reasons for this grant. There has been a large number of applications to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs from the local bodies for building grants. But on a review of all these applications it was found that there were two classes of cases which required very careful consideration. One related to those grants that were given to local bodies; they could not complete the works, and so, their balances were resumed by the Government. The second class of cases are those where the local bodies undertook to pay half the cost of construction. After analysing the two classes of cases, the total amount came to about Rs. 1,06,594; and half the amount payable by the Government is Rs. 50,000. The year having already advanced, the works cannot be completed within the year and therefore only half that amount will be needed this year. The demand for Rs. 27,740 has thus been arrived at."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,740 by Rs 100.'

"Sir, since I gave notice of this motion, a paper is placed in my hands explaining how the amount that is available owing to the remission of the provincial contribution is expected to be utilized. I am glad that so far as that is concerned, my point is answered. But as regards the specific question I raise, viz., the payment from the education funds of local bodies at the current rate of school fees the point of view of the Government requires to be explained. Sir, under section 47 of the Elementary Education Act, what all is necessary is that a elementary education fund should be constituted; into it, the contribution of the local authority and the proceeds of the education tax and the corresponding contribution from the Government should be put and the fund has to be operated upon by the local body. There is no specific mention in the Act at any rate that the compensation to be paid to the elementary school teachers should be at a particular rate. But in a Government Order they have limited the payment of compensation to what are called standard rates, as opposed to the current school-fee rates. The disparity between the standard rates and the current school fee rates is so very prominent that payment of compensation at the standard rates would work very great hardship upon the poor schoolmasters who have been conducting these aided elementary schools. For instance, I may point out that the amount payable under the standard rate system as compensation to aided elementary school managers will be Rs. 16,670 as against the amount payable according to current school fee rates which would be about Rs. 72,648 in the city of Madras alone. Very few municipalities, as you are aware, have introduced compulsion and most of the municipalities are prevented from introducing compulsory education on account of lack of funds. I expected that when the provincial contribution was remitted, a large part of that remission at least would be utilized for subsidising municipalities by means of enlarging the moiety of Government contribution towards the Elementary Education Fund. I see no indication in that direction. On the other hand, instead of the normal expenditure being met from the normal revenues, even for the grant of these normal requirements the amount of the remission of the provincial contribution is encroached upon. I wish that the hon. the Minister for Education would separate the amount that is available to him on account of the remission of the provincial contribution for additional expenditure, instead of meeting the normal

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requirements as it is in the proposed grant that he demands from the Legislative Council. The Corporation of Madras found great difficulty in satisfying the very legitimate demands of the schoolmasters for the payment of compensation for school fees. The Government have further limited that the compensation should be paid only for a period of five years. Even in regard to this, there is no specific mention in the Elementary Education Act that the compensation should be limited to a limited number of years. I do not know the reason why, so long as the schools are in efficient condition, we should not give compensation to aided institutions instead of founding institutions which may be run after all in a mechanical fashion. The control and enthusiasm in running aided private schools will be absent in the schools run by a local authority. Further, the local authorities are not rich enough to take the management of aided schools and check them properly. It therefore seems to be more economical to subsidise the private institutions by granting adequate amounts. On representations being made to the Government by the Madras Corporation they have issued another Government Order stating that they have no objection to the difference between the standard and the current rates being met out of the general revenue. I wonder whether the Madras Corporation requires the permission of the hon. the Minister for Education to do that. We have made ample provision for the remission of school fees at the current rates and the hon. the Minister for Education accepted the budget. While the amount for the payment of compensation and the money we were spending for the midday meal of very poor classes, viz., depressed classes were allowed to remain in the budget, we were further asked to make further encroachments upon our general revenues. It seems to me quite unfair that, while our budget contained provision for payment of compensation at full rates and for spending for midday meals and was accepted by the Government and also while the Government insisted that that money should not be curtailed, we should be asked further to encroach upon the general revenues of the Corporation. I am afraid the hon. the Minister not fully cognisant of the financial condition of the Corporation to ask it to further encroach upon general revenues. We are by no means rich and what we are now spending on primary education has increased by about 100 per cent from what it was about two years ago. I expect that the hon. the Minister for Education will be more sympathetic, if not to the Madras Corporation, at least to the elementary school teachers so that we may be permitted to pay them at the full rates without any limitation of period so long as the schools continue to be efficient and well-managed. In asking this request of the hon. the Minister for Education, I am sure that we are not asking for any more money. We only want his permission that the amount may be taken from the Elementary Education Fund and be spent. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Minister's answer will be sympathetic."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Sir, my motion is—

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,740 by Rs. 100.'

" I propose to discuss the points which I have already given notice of, that is, to discuss the desirability of increasing the number of grant-in-aid schools instead of starting only more board schools. This point has, to some extent, been anticipated by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Calculating from the figures of Anantapur district a board school costs

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Government Rs. 250 a year, whereas the grant to private schools comes to Rs. 50. I am giving the average figures. For every board school we can maintain five aided schools. We can as well afford help by increasing the subsidy to aided institutions. Therefore I would suggest that every possible encouragement should be given to private schools by granting additional aids and that will be a sure way of increasing the number of schools. I say that if statistics are taken not only for my district but for other districts also, hon. Members will be in favour of increasing the aid given to private schools and increasing private schools for spread of education.

"Coming to the second point that the girls may be awarded scholarships by the headmistress of girls' schools and by the District Educational Officers, I think there is every justification for it. As a matter of fact, I had occasion to see that very poor deserving girls going to headmistresses who were absolutely unable to help them. I learn that such powers are given to District Educational Officers in the case of boys' schools. I do not know why similar powers should not be given to headmistresses who are in charge of girls' schools.

"The third point is one which has been discussed several times. As regards that, recently a press communiqué was issued by the hon. the Minister for Education. It has been stated in that communiqué that the rule has been misinterpreted. Girls were allowed to pay half fees for the last five or six years. The hon. the Minister stated that there has been misinterpretation of the rule; and the payment of the proper rates is insisted upon to the detriment of the girls going to school. I consider that all possible encouragement should be shown towards the improvement of female education. As the depressed classes are in need of special aids, so also girls of every caste in India may be said to be depressed for want of education, and to stand in need of Government aid. Therefore I suggest that we may have a uniform rate of half the standard fees for all school-going girls irrespective of the class or community. So long as female education in this Presidency is not well off and needs special encouragement by the Government, I think that this matter requires serious consideration irrespective of the exact wording of rule 92 of the Educational Rules. I submit that in the interests of female education the old system of paying half fees for girls should continue and must be ratified by the Government and thus the Government must show their sincerity towards the cause of female education. I gave notice of this motion to raise those three points and I request that the Government may lay down a more sympathetic policy in this respect."

1 p.m. * Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"The motion that stands in my name runs as follows—

that the allotment of Rs. 27,740 under grant XVII be reduced by Rs. 100.

"I gave notice of this motion in regard to this demand for the purpose of raising the question of admission of the members of the depressed classes into public schools. Sir, it is apparent that board schools are built out of grants made by the Government. It is true that Government are making laudable attempts to see that members of the depressed classes are admitted freely in all public schools. But we are not concerned in any way with the

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attempts they are making in this direction. We are concerned more with the results which the Government have been able to achieve than with the attempts they are making ; and the former, I may say, are far from satisfactory. Now, Sir, when they are not able to remove all the existing irregularities, I wish to know whether there is any guarantee that such irregularities will not prevail in the schools which are going to be built out of public funds for which this hon. House is now asked to vote. Sir, when such is the state of affairs, I say frankly that this demand which is made for the purpose of building these schools should not be granted. Sir, are we right in voting for this grant when these schools are being conducted on sectarian lines? A discussion of this sort is not at all necessary in a progressive country, but in India notably in the southern parts the circumstances are different; indeed they are very peculiar. It is true that the inspecting officers and Government are taking steps to remove all these irregularities, but they care more for popularity than for seeking redress of the grievances of the depressed classes. They are afraid that if they are to admit depressed class pupils more freely, they will become unpopular. When there is utter denial of admission, how is it possible for the depressed classes to produce B.A.'s and S.S.L.C. students?

"Coming to the question of the grant of poverty certificates for school fees, it is true that half rate fees is levied according to the Madras Educational Rules. But I want to make a clear distinction between the members of the backward communities and members of the depressed classes. The members of the backward communities are quite distinct and separate from those of the depressed classes. The depressed classes are 'untouchables,' whereas the members of the backward community are not 'untouchables.' The latter are not very backward socially and materially. They may be very backward in point of education. The depressed classes are both materially and morally backward. They are the depressed and oppressed classes. It is for this reason, Sir, that I claim particular concession for them and I think I am right in doing so. All I wish to place before this hon. House is that at least one-fourth of the standard amount of school fees may be levied in the case of depressed classes, whoever they may be, where poverty certificate for full remission is not granted. I hope that members of the depressed classes will at least get this privilege during the regime of the party in power, and that the hon. the Minister in charge will sympathetically consider their claims. The hon. the Minister for Education was kind enough to make several assurances that whenever favourable opportunities occurred, he would be able to fulfil his promise. Now he may turn round and say 'What can I do? No favourable opportunity has occurred to me.' Under these circumstances I would suggest that a special agency should be appointed to look into the affairs of the depressed classes. Unless a special agency is created for the amelioration of the depressed classes, I do not think that any progress will be made, and any amount of noise made in this Council will not achieve better results."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Various points have been raised on this motion covering a variety of topics. Regarding the main motion for supplementary grant for elementary school buildings, I would first point out that the hon. the Minister for Education would have done well in taking us more into his confidence, had he given us some indication as to the policy which the Government would like to pursue for the purpose

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of securing the local boards permanent buildings of their own. He has told us that applications were received for the purpose to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh and odd and that out of the amount of Rs. 54,000 only Rs. 27,000 is likely to be spent this year. It is well known that about 66 per cent of the schools are not located in proper buildings and that it is desirable to have a programme arranged to be carried out in the course of some years and also to make adequate provision for this purpose. He was good enough to tell us that year after year substantial subsidies were made for the purpose of school buildings. I wish it were really carried in the spirit in which it is made. What is the provision made year after year for the purpose of helping local boards in constructing new buildings for elementary schools? We were informed that the provision made in the last budget was Rs. 37,000 for the purpose of enabling the local boards to complete the schools that have already been established and that was why it had become necessary for him to come forward with a supplementary grant for the purpose of providing adequate funds. I am glad that a beginning has been made and I hope he will be able to carry out that policy by asking for larger grants for that purpose.

“ My hon. Friend from Anantapur has raised a question on this motion as to the desirability of opening more aided elementary schools. I think while we are all anxious that there should be a wider expansion of education by opening a larger number of schools at a cheaper cost, we must not lose sight of the fact that there should be efficiency in respect of these elementary schools. I am not making any remarks by way of opposition to what my hon. Friend from Anantapur told us, but I would advise him caution before asking for a general opening of elementary schools in larger numbers. I wish to bring to his notice that not only in the district from which I come, but in some other districts where it has been the duty of the district educational councils to make grants for these aided institutions, it has been the unfortunate experience that while they are granting aid to new schools, they have been closing the old ones. This is due to the fact that much better supervision is required for the purpose of securing efficient instruction in these schools than anything else. Though in several aided schools I am free to confess that inspection is much better than in board schools, there are many schools where the instructions given would probably have been better had there been more efficient supervision. I would therefore suggest that you cannot embark upon an experiment of merely starting aided schools on account of the less cost involved thereby, but we must examine the condition of each village and provide for efficient inspection of the school concerned. There are cases in which it would be well to get proper teachers and establish aided schools. There are also cases where aided schools will not do. Therefore I would suggest that we ought not to accept the general suggestion made that wherever possible and feasible we shall have aided schools.

“ Regarding the suggestion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian, I think one who has heard him might go forth with the impression that public schools are not managed properly. I wish to blot out that impression. As regards local board schools, whatever might have been their state of affairs for decades, there has been improvement in their management. Government have also been sending circulars from time to time to various schools and I would ask hon. Members of this House to see whether there has been any

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restriction in the matter of admission of the depressed class pupils into those schools. It will be noticed by examining the figures relating to the strength of the various local board schools from time to time, that there has been an improvement in the strength of the depressed class pupils. While the local boards are trying to shoulder the responsibility and do whatever they can for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes, I for one would be very sorry, if one were to go forth from this House with the impression that the state of things with regard to the depressed classes is the same as it was before. I am quite prepared to confess that there may be cases of mishaps here and there, but those mishaps, though actually less, are bound to be removed. The policy of the Government and the local boards has been that wherever schools are started out of public funds it is the duty of the authorities of those schools to see that all classes of pupils are admitted into them and I wish that the impression that depressed classes are not admitted freely in them does not get abroad.

"Now coming to another question, namely, one-fourth fee being granted to all members of the depressed classes, I for one would not object to it. But I may tell hon. Members of this House that taking advantage of the concession which has now been granted by the Government under the present rules attempts are being made not only to grant full fee concessions in the case of depressed classes but we are proceeding much further than what my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian has stated just now. We have set apart one-tenth of the income of the school towards full fee scholarships subject to the limitation that depressed class pupils should have the first preference. As far as possible the local boards are moving fastly. This is my experience as also the experience of some other members."

"Upon the main motion I would strongly appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education that the provision made is not much. Such a small sum to cover a wide area is quite inadequate and I would ask the hon. Minister for Education to be more liberal."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"The motion which stands in my name runs as follows :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,740 by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, my motion is a very simple one. I want to have information on two points. They are these. The first is how much money out of the remission of provincial contribution of Rs. 29½ lakhs are available and how all these will be utilized for the development of transferred subjects. Then, out of these few lakhs I wish to know at this stage from the hon. the Minister for Education how much money could be secured for the Educational department especially for the advancement of primary education. Sir, in the explanatory note which he was kind enough to furnish us it is stated that we are to get about 6 lakhs. I should like to know whether it is all that we can get out of 29½ lakhs or anything more than the amount that is mentioned here.

"Secondly, at this stage it is desirable that we should know the principle on which the grant for elementary education is to be distributed in various districts. It is necessary also to determine what the policy of the Government would be in this direction because there are some districts in this Presidency, for instance like Tanjore and Madura, and such other districts, which have a literacy of 10, 12 and 15 per cent. There are districts

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on the other hand like Ganjam and Vizagapatam which have a very poor percentage of literacy. There the literacy percentage extends from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

1-15 p.m. "I think that at this hour of the day it is necessary for the Government to make up their mind about an equitable distribution in a way so as to bring backward districts to the level of the forward districts. And in doing this I think special attention should be devoted by the Government in regard to districts like Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the Ceded districts which need adequate provision being made in the direction. It is therefore necessary, Sir, that we should have a clear enunciation of the policy of the Government. We hope that there will be as years pass a further reduction in the provincial contribution and we shall be able to devote, as time goes on, more money for the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency.

"Thirdly, coming to the substantive proposition, I would request the hon. the Education Minister to increase this provision as the amount now asked for is very very meagre to meet the demands of the various local bodies. To my knowledge, Sir, there have been various demands from the Ganjam district. And I think the Government are, under the Elementary Education Act, morally at least bound to make provision for such institutions because of the undertaking they have given under section 37 of the Act, I believe, to provide half the net cost towards school buildings started and approved by the educational authorities. It is not therefore desirable on the part of the Government nor would it be for the betterment of the local bodies that the latter should be deprived of the grant which they richly deserve. So I request the hon. Minister to come forward for more grants for the purpose."

* Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I have always felt a deep sympathy for the aspirations of the depressed classes. But I think that even my hon. Friend, Mr. Veerian, will admit that there are depressed classes within depressed classes. Some of the depressed classes look down with contempt and scorn upon others. I have been associated with more than one depressed class mission and have always found that there are depressed classes who do not wish to associate themselves with other depressed classes in matters of water-supply and even school buildings. Thus there are untouchables among the depressed classes themselves. That is a fact which the local bodies have to reckon with in providing wells and other amenities of life for the depressed classes. I for one must at the same time recognize that with the aid and general co-operation of the local boards and municipalities the utmost that is possible is being done for the elevation of the depressed classes. I feel bound to endorse the statement of my hon. Friend from Nellore whose assurance, I hope, must have impressed the hon. Member, Mr. Veerian, with what is being done on behalf of the depressed classes by the local bodies and the public at large

"I want to bring once again to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Education the antipathy that is found to exist between taluk and district board schools and schools managed by missionary and private bodies. I may mention here that in missionary schools under Catholic management non-Catholic pupils are not as a matter of fact required to attend religious classes. Yet, I find that in more than one place where a parish school under the

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patronage of the vicar has been established, the taluk board out of some sectarian antipathy established its own school which went so far as to paralyse the activities of the former. I hope that care will be taken that money is not spent by the taluk board in opening schools of their own at the cost of the board to the prejudice of the aided institutions already existing in the locality."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"I wish to say just one word, Sir, by way of requesting the hon. Minister for Education that in the utilization of the amount granted, he would see his way towards helping private agencies engaged in the expansion of elementary education. I see that the hon. the Minister nods assent and I should like that to be recorded. I am glad that he has consented to the view that increased grants should be provided for the expansion of elementary education. And I believe, from his own experience as the Education Minister and as a public man, he must have learnt by this time that no one agency can suffice for the spread of elementary education in the country. Neither the Government nor the local bodies nor private agencies by themselves can provide for the increased expansion in elementary education that is required for the development of the country. We want all our resources to be mobilised and I would therefore urge that the private agencies, especially the missionary agencies working in the direction, are encouraged.

"There is another educational reason which I should like to advance for increased encouragement being given to the development of elementary education by private agencies. In educational matters, more than in any other, progress is advanced by competition. Board schools are liable to get improved, to take lesson in the most effective way from a private school near the locality and efficiency is therefore being advanced by private agency schools and board schools being placed in competition with each other. This kind of competition is not injurious; it is in the interests of educational improvement and it is not unhealthy. I am sure that education is bound to advance with better results by this kind of competition, by this sort of parallel enterprise of private bodies and local boards. I therefore request the hon. Minister that, side by side with these grants to local bodies, provision is also made for helping private agencies making laudable efforts in the expansion of elementary education."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I beg to add a few words of appeal on behalf of aided school teachers. My hon. Friend from Anantapur has suggested that aided education must be improved and enlarged and the number of private schools should be very much increased instead of opening new board schools. That is, I am afraid, a debatable point. Moreover, Sir, it has been my experience that, whether well founded or not, there is a prejudice in favour of board schools as against aided schools on the part of the public. The reason seems to be that these aided schools are not efficiently managed. I have known instances where some aided schools--non-missionary aided schools I mean --are being efficiently managed and there are also cases where the missionary schools are doing very good work. But I must admit that in the large majority of cases the non-missionary aided institutions are of an inferior order and cannot compare with board schools which have the advantage of greater care and attention being bestowed upon them. Therefore it is, Sir, that wherever I go as

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restriction in the matter of admission of the depressed class pupils into those schools. It will be noticed by examining the figures relating to the strength of the various local board schools from time to time, that there has been an improvement in the strength of the depressed class pupils. While the local boards are trying to shoulder the responsibility and do whatever they can for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes, I for one would be very sorry, if one were to go forth from this House with the impression that the state of things with regard to the depressed classes is the same as it was before. I am quite prepared to confess that there may be cases of mishaps here and there, but those mishaps, though actually less, are bound to be removed. The policy of the Government and the local boards has been that wherever schools are started out of public funds it is the duty of the authorities of those schools to see that all classes of pupils are admitted into them and I wish that the impression that depressed classes are not admitted freely in them does not get abroad.

"Now coming to another question, namely, one-fourth fee being granted to all members of the depressed classes, I for one would not object to it. But I may tell hon. Members of this House that taking advantage of the concession which has now been granted by the Government under the present rules attempts are being made not only to grant full fee concessions in the case of depressed classes but we are proceeding much further than what my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian has stated just now. We have set apart one-tenth of the income of the school towards full fee scholarships subject to the limitation that depressed class pupils should have the first preference. As far as possible the local boards are moving fastly. This is my experience as also the experience of some other members."

"Upon the main motion I would strongly appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education that the provision made is not much. Such a small sum to cover a wide area is quite inadequate and I would ask the hon. Minister for Education to be more liberal."

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'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,740 by Rs. 100'.

"Sir, my motion is a very simple one. I want to have information on two points. They are these. The first is how much money out of the remission of provincial contribution of Rs. 29½ lakhs are available and how all these will be utilized for the development of transferred subjects. Then, out of these few lakhs I wish to know at this stage from the hon. the Minister for Education how much money could be secured for the Educational department especially for the advancement of primary education. Sir, in the explanatory note which he was kind enough to furnish us it is stated that we are to get about 6 lakhs. I should like to know whether it is all that we can get out of 29½ lakhs or anything more than the amount that is mentioned here.

"Secondly, at this stage it is desirable that we should know the principle on which the grant for elementary education is to be distributed in various districts. It is necessary also to determine what the policy of the Government would be in this direction because there are some districts in this Presidency, for instance like Tanjore and Madura, and such other districts, which have a literacy of 10, 12 and 15 per cent. There are districts

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IV—ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE ADJOURNMENT MOTION—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If hon. Members want to continue the debate, they will have to do it after lunch."

"Before we adjourn for lunch, I have to inform the House that the motion for the adjournment of the House moved by the hon. Member, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor under rule 22 (2) of the Legislative Council Rules as not being primarily the concern of the Local Government."

The House then (1-35 p.m.) adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-35 p.m.).XII—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26—*cont.**Grant XVII (i)—cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member from Coimbatore does not propose to continue his speech, I will ask the hon. the Minister for Education to reply."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"I have not finished my remarks, Sir. May I finish the speech?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The demand has been discussed for a long time and if the hon. Member wishes to wind up in a sentence or two, he can do so."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"I only want to say this. We should not think that we have effected great advancement in education by finding more money and establishing more schools. What I would urge is that the quality of education must be improved along with the number of schools and the large amount of money we are spending on them. By giving grants according to the results of the schools, we will be inducing the teachers to work hard and earn very much more. But if the grants are given on mere recommendations of certain authorities, it will all depend on favouritism or otherwise of the inspecting authorities who recommend these grants. We know in what way these grants are distributed and there are so many difficulties and hardships experienced by teachers, by our not giving proportionate benefit as between the teacher who works hard and the one who simply marks time. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education that along with his taking credit for spending large amounts for primary education and multiplying the number of schools that he would be kind enough to see that the quality of education is improved by resorting to the former method of giving grants according to the results of the schools."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, I want to add only one word in regard to this matter. I feel gratified that we have been able to secure some funds for the expansion of elementary education. But I feel disheartened when, at any rate in the mufassal, we find that the sort of education that is available now is not the sort of education that we want. I am disposed to feel that much of this money is practically wasted in the so-called elementary education and the increase of the number of schools. For one thing the

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teachers are very poorly paid and between starvation and all the necessities of life which they have to meet they do not find incentive enough to educate the little children entrusted to their care. Most of these elementary school teachers are perhaps equipped with only elementary knowledge of education, and they pass through what they call a sort of training; and they are paid from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 a month, which is hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together. They are asked to teach these young children in the most impressionable period of their lives. The curriculum of studies also as compared with that which was available in the good old days when there were merely pial schools is not at all satisfactory. Perhaps if we compare those people who read in the pial schools and who are now occupying different stations in life with those that are taught in the so-called board elementary schools or municipal elementary schools, by far the largest number of really cultured people will be found from among those who came from pial schools. Therefore I would very earnestly appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education that when he is spending this sum—about which we feel gratified—he would also be pleased to consider the sort of education imparted to these children. In this connexion I wish also to very humbly request the hon. the Minister to see that the pay and prospects of these poor elementary teachers, whether in aided schools or board schools or municipal schools, should substantially be increased. Unless these two things are done any amount of money that we may spend on elementary education will be only fanciful and not really useful.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—“ Sir, I want to say only a very few words. In my recent tour in the southern districts, I found in the cherries where the depressed class people live that the Labour department was not able to establish schools as they could not get the attendance of more than 50 children. So, the Labour department could only start one school for about ten or eight villages. Thus the House will see how long it will take to educate the children of the depressed classes at that rate. So what is very necessary is that better machinery should be devised to start the schools. As for what has been said by hon. Members regarding private agencies, unless such private agencies come out to impart education purely on humanitarian lines, the depressed classes cannot appreciate it or get any benefit from it. If the private agency were merely a propagandist agency of religion or politics, I think it would serve more as an impediment than a help to education. These two points I want to impress on the attention of the House.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion for reduction moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. I believe it is only a token motion. I want that the fee compensation paid to aided schools should be met purely from educational funds. If the standard rates which come to nearly 1/5th of the fee compensation are to be paid out of the education fund, the rest has to be met from the general revenues. In the Madras Corporation we are having only four divisions under compulsory education. The ratepayers of other divisions are likely to grumble if we are to meet the expenses of four divisions from the general revenues. So I would request the hon. the Minister to grant us permission to meet our expenses for school-fee compensation from the education fund alone.”

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I also support the token motion of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, and in doing so, I wish to emphasize the fact that has been already made clear, namely, that the

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elementary school teachers are not properly paid, and this is specially the case with regard to aided schools where they are getting very little. And if the standard rates are to be the guiding factor as far as municipalities are concerned they will get precious little, and much less than what they are now getting. Hence it is that the Corporation of Madras has decided that they should pay the fees that are actually charged, and with that idea made ample provision for it in the elementary education fund. But a Government Order has subsequently been issued whereby the power of giving the full rates has been denied to the Madras Corporation and it has been stated that under the Elementary Education Act only standard rates could be paid from out of the funds, and that if the Corporation is minded to pay the actual or full rates, the amount should be met from the general revenues of the Corporation. That is certainly putting the Corporation at a disadvantage. Probably after deriving experience during the year, the Corporation may change its policy in subsequent years. But for the purpose of seeing that things are done in a satisfactory manner and that the Corporation is not overburdened, it is but proper that these amounts of money are to be paid from the elementary education fund and not from the general revenues of the Corporation. Besides that, Sir, there is also the other fact that these elementary school managers have been basing their whole livelihood on the schools and are depending on them for their maintenance. Now if you tell them that they will have the benefit for five years and after that they will be left to shift for themselves, it will be a hardship. Therefore the other recommendation that, as far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, these teachers should be continued as long as the schools are efficiently managed should also receive the careful consideration of the hon. the Minister for Education. I therefore support the token motion moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—“ పల్లెటూళ్ల పిల్లలకు పనికివచ్చే విద్యను బోధించనంత వరకును స్థానిక సంఘములుగాని, ప్రభుత్వమువారుగాని, ప్రారంభ విద్యావిషయములలో ఎంత డబ్బుఖర్చు పెట్టినా అదియంతయు వ్యర్థమే. ఇదివరకు, పల్లెటూళ్లలో నాల్గోక్తాను ముగించి, వ్యవసాయమునకో, తమ ఇతర వృత్తులలోనికో దిగేవరకు, పిల్లవానికి బాగా చదువుట, వ్రాయుట వచ్చియుండేది. ఈ విషయములలో పది సంవత్సరములకు పూర్వమునకును ఇప్పటికిని చాలభేదం గాన్పించుచున్నది. అప్పటి పిల్లవాళ్లు ప్రైవేటు ముగించి, వెళ్లేవరకు వచనకావ్యములను, చూత్రభాషలోని పద్యకావ్యములను సులభముగా అర్థముజేసుకొను శక్తిగలిగియుండేవారు. ఇప్పటి ప్రైవేటు జదివినవారు, కావ్యముల సర్థముజేసుకొనుమాట అటుంచి, వచనకావ్యమును థాటిగా చదువనైనను చదువలేకున్నారు. ఇప్పటివారు సంతకముజేయగలిగినను విద్యగాని భాషాజ్ఞానముగాని హాస్యము. అందుచే ప్రస్తుతవిద్యాపద్ధతినిహార్చి ఉపయోగకరముగానుండునటులజేయువరకు ఎంతడబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టినా వ్యర్థమేగాని, సద్వినియోగం మాత్రముకాదు.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, I am glad that there has been such an interesting and varied discussion on this subject of elementary education. The problem relating to the pial school up to the fifth standard of the elementary school, and then the responsibility of the local bodies and aided agencies, all have been mooted and discussed with great interest. Hon. Members will be glad that we have here to-day my hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, who takes

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such a deep and abiding interest in the spread and expansion of elementary education. Some of you must have read already his note on elementary education. Therefore, I am glad that he has been following very keenly the very many demands that have been made from various sources regarding the expansion of elementary education. I am sure that when the Educational Department sends its schemes before the hon. the Finance Member we will have a very favourable hearing ('Hear, hear' from Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti), and next time that I appear before you for a demand it will not be for Rs. 25,000 merely, but it will be Rs. 27 lakhs for the purpose of education (Voices of 'Hear, hear') provided that the hon. the Finance Member is able to find finances sufficiently from the provincial revenues for this purpose.

"I appreciate very much the enthusiasm of my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian in the cause of the depressed classes. I yield to none in holding that their cause is very just, but we shall have to move very cautiously in the matter. We have given instructions to the local bodies that in every public school there must be a rule for admitting freely all classes of people, and in the reports which are submitted to the Government by the District Educational Councils and educational officers we have made it obligatory that they should report in their turn as to how many pupils of the depressed classes have been admitted, or whether there has been any impediment in admitting them into those schools. Periodical reports received by Government are reviewed from time to time by the Government, and it is very gratifying to see that there has been a very rapid progress in the matter of free admission of all classes of people into public schools. If there have been stray cases of institutions which have been unjust and unfair, my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian is not slow to bring such cases to the notice of Government, and steps have been taken, whenever information of the kind has been furnished to the department or to the Government, for setting things right, and local bodies have been warned when they were found to be failing in their duties. Therefore, on this occasion, I wish to assure him and the other hon. Members that, in the matter of admission of the depressed classes freely into all public schools aided by Government, there has been very rapid advance and that we have no reason at all to feel dissatisfied with the progress made so far.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend from Anantapur referred to grants made to aided schools. I am afraid he has been a little impatient in the matter. If he had only waited and seen what the next demand for supplementary grant was going to be for, he would be gratified to see that we have asked a large amount of about Rs. 4½ lakhs for increasing the teaching grants to aided schools. We have also with the help of the Finance Department been able to make provision for opening about 480 new schools in the areas where the local boards have not been discharging their responsibility in the matter of levying the cess. Therefore, hon. Members will see that the policy of the Government has not been merely to aid the local bodies in the expansion of education but to utilize all the sources available for securing that end, namely, universal elementary education. In another place, I stated that we have worked out a plan by which all villages with a population of 500 or above are to have each a school conducted properly by a teacher duly qualified, and to that end, to meet the necessity for teachers, we have made provision that all those who have passed the third form or read up to the sixth form should be deemed qualified to teach in place of trained elementary

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teachers, so that not merely the fifth standard trained teacher would be available as referred to by my hon. Friend from Tenali, but a well educated young man who is willing to remain in his own place, if he has got the patriotism and enthusiasm to devote himself for the purpose of advancing the cause of elementary education, could easily open an institution in his village, and then if he can also enlist the sympathy and support of the villagers or the village panchayat, he will thus help the Government and co-operate in the matter of expanding elementary education in that area. In the case of local bodies, wherever they have been able to raise the cess to the utmost extent and if it is not possible for them to raise enough under the Elementary Education Act, Government have liberally worked the provisions of the Act. If they had not been thus able to adequately finance the schools in their areas, there also the Government would come to the aid of the local bodies. Side by side, we have been trying to open schools in areas where the local boards have been unable to raise or have declined to raise the cess, and in order to impress the responsibility resting on them we have been inducing educational agencies, both mission and non-mission, to start elementary schools in such areas. We have therefore not merely raised the teaching grant from 40 per cent but we have also provided for equipment and we are also providing grants for the purpose of finding school buildings. Hon. Members will realize that in this Presidency we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the aided agency in the matter of the expansion of elementary education. Among the aided agencies, the Christian missions have played a most prominent part in the educational progress of Southern India. I appeal to them and also to the public in order that they may co-operate with the villagers and form village panchayats and start elementary schools, so that they may be eligible to receive the grants under the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules. Recently, within the last fortnight, we have issued a circular calling upon every District Educational Officer and Deputy Inspector of Schools to visit the villages in school less areas and appeal to the local people and find some one who would be able to start an institution so that Government may recognize it. We have also issued instructions to the District Educational Councils to take steps in regard to the opening of new schools in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education Act. In these ways, we have been doing propaganda work, so that the public may be aroused and public enthusiasm may be utilized for the purpose of securing rapid progress in elementary education in rural areas. Now, the provision that has been made in the budget on the last occasion, and the grant which I am going to ask you to vote to-morrow or the day after will show that Government do not lag behind in the matter of advancing the cause of popular education in the rural areas. This is so far as the policy is concerned.

“With regard to the particular questions raised by my hon. Friend from Anantapur, I have to say that in the matter of the headmasters and the headmistresses being given the power of granting scholarships in the girls' schools, I am afraid he has not been very well informed. The present practice is that, according to the rules, the headmistress and the District Educational Officer will have to prepare a list and submit it to the Director of Public Instruction. There may be certain cases where scholarships may not be available for a whole area, and therefore there must be a central

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authority who could distribute these scholarships equitably among the various districts. Again, in any one district, certain scholarships are not utilized for one reason or other, and therefore it is necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should have the power of ultimately deciding which area should have scholarships and of transferring them from one area to another. It is not therefore practicable to give that power to the headmistress or District Educational Officers.

"With regard to half-fees in the case of girls, I quite sympathize with my hon. Friend. Personally speaking, I would like, if finances permitted, to do more to encourage the advancement of female education. But as you see, the rules have been worked for the last few years in such a way as to cause the least amount of hardship in the matter of expansion of female education. We have given as much licence as possible to grant exemptions wherever poverty has stood in the way of parents educating their girls. If there are any areas in which difficulty is felt owing to the girls having to pay full fees, I shall examine the matter and see how far that difficulty could be minimised. As an administrative problem and as a financial question, it will not be possible for me to make a general statement on the matter now.

"Then, my hon. Friend, the representative for the City of Madras, said that the educational fund is intended to be utilized for the purpose of subsidising—I use the word 'subsidising' deliberately—for the purpose of subsidising the teacher managers whatever may be their condition, whatever may be their financial means; because compulsory education means that from the grant that you make they have to get the actual income they were earning. But I must remind the hon. Member that the education fund under the Act is intended primarily and essentially for the purpose of expansion of elementary education and not for serving any accessory purpose or for securing other ends. I would urge that the intention of the legislature should be realized that all the resources available should be

3 p.m. pooled, that they should be applied for the purpose of expansion of education and that they should not be spent towards any subsidiary nature. Therefore, it is not possible to frame any other rule than what has already been framed under the Education Act. Before the rule was framed as to the principle of subsidy and the compensation to be given, the draft was published and we have had it circulated to the Municipalities, to all the District Educational Councils. Only a few of them raised some objections but not of a nature that related to the principles of it but to other matters. After considering all those criticisms, the rule was made absolute. If this rule had not been published for consideration of the public on its merits something could be said against it. But before the rule was made absolute, every possible publicity was given to it.

"I may state again that in the case of those teacher managed schools or in the case of those who are managers of schools in the city or elsewhere, it is difficult to ascertain the fee it is actually earning. The standard rate has therefore been fixed."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"What is the difficulty?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I may answer that at once. The standard rate has been arrived at after taking averages, and as to what should be the fee in the matter of elementary education. Now, any school

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may raise the rate and may collect or mulct a fee from the boys of a particular locality. It may be that either other schools charge lower. That is a matter of competition. Or no facilities are probably available in that locality. If there is no other school near by to which the poor parents could send their boys or girls, those teacher managers raise the fees and may say that the fee would be four annas instead of two annas. It is not therefore a legitimate charge but is a fee that is wrung out of the poor parents who for want of proper facilities in that locality have no other option but to yield. In the city of Madras there are instances where there are two or three localities where the fees are low because there is competition and the fees are high for the opposite reason. In such cases, with regard to judging what the actual fee income is the fee that has been collected in the previous year has to be taken into account. Again, there are no financial statements available and there are no regular accounts kept without which we cannot decide the compensation permissible. Knowing that there is going to be a compulsory system of education to be introduced, the teacher managers may maintain some sort of accounts. Are we to be guided by those accounts? Then there is the further difficulty; are you going to accept the compensation simply because he has been charging the ratepayer of the locality much more than he would be legitimately entitled to? In that case, may I ask wherein lies the equity of the demand by any school which has been charging more than the standard rate? The standard rate fixed by the Government is being observed in the other institutions. There are 23 municipalities which have adopted compulsory system of education and in all those cases you have got the standard rates. Such being the case, why should the teacher managers in the limits of the Corporation claim a special privilege just because in certain localities you have not got necessary educational facilities? Are we to give them a reward for an inequitable act? Therefore in the matter of giving compensation, these are the practical difficulties which face us. The Corporation has submitted its budget with regard to the very matter and I quite sympathize with its difficulties that it has to pay more than what has been calculated already. But it should be realized that the difficulty of the Government is greater. In fact the very object of the policy would be lost by recognizing this system of compensation. The better system of education that is contemplated would be frustrated if you want to fritter away the resources available on purposes that are not essential. Therefore I regret very much that it is not possible according to the present principles and rules framed to extend the concession which the Corporation has asked for. I may point out that my hon. Friend has raised the question when the matter is still under the consideration of the Government and has not yet been decided on. I do not know what decision would be arrived at ultimately in the case of those who have been extorting or mulcting money by charging more than standard rates. The matter is still under consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I presume the motion for reduction is not pressed."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I intend to press the motion, Sir. May I have an opportunity to reply, Sir ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wishes to ask a question, he may do so. But it does not seem right to let him make a reply at this stage."

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* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I do not want to ask a question and I press the motion."

The motion for reduction was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was taken with the following result:—

Ayes

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 13. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 14. Mr. P. Peddiraju. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 15. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 4. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 16. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 5. Mr. P. Siva Rao. | 17. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 6. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Mr. M. Sitayya. |
| 7. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 19. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 20. Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 9. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. | 21. Mr. B. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 10. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 22. Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar. |
| 11. Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar. | 23. Mr. B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. | 24. Mr. M. Moosa Sait Sahib. |

Noes.

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|--|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 29. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, the Raja of Panagal. | 30. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 7. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, the Raja of Panagal. | 31. Mr. M. Ratnaswami. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastriyar. | 32. Mr. J. D. Samuel. |
| 9. Mr. G. T. Boag. | 33. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 10. Mr. G. T. H. Bracken. | 34. Mr. K. Sarwarayudu. |
| 11. Mr. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 35. Mr. K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 12. Mr. S. Arpudawami Udayar. | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 37. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 38. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 15. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 39. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 40. Mr. E. Veerian. |
| 17. Mr. N. Devendruda. | 41. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 42. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 19. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez. | 43. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. |
| 20. " K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 44. Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 21. The Zaminlar of Kurupam. | 45. Mr. V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib. |
| 22. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 46. Mr. Abdul Sahib. |
| 23. Mr. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar. | 47. Mr. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 24. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampam. | |

24 hon. Members voting *for* and 47 voting *against*, the motion was lost.

The other motions having by leave been withdrawn, the Demand was then put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XVII (ii).

3-15 p.m. * The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,200 under "Education—Transferred" to meet the cost of the transfer of eight posts from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Madras Educational Service. The amount will be met from the surplus due to the remission of the provincial contribution to the Government of India.'

"Sir, the necessity for this is to equalize the anomaly that now exists in the college assistants' cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service. The college

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assistants who are in charge of the same subjects in one school or college are treated differently and paid a different scale from those in other schools or colleges. Chemistry and English language are some of the subjects taught by them. You will find from the list that assistants in the Presidency College receive a particular salary and for the same kind of work assistants in other colleges are paid less. I have brought this motion to remove this anomaly and in order that the assistants may be raised from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Madras Educational Service and placed on the same footing as others."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Is the amount to be utilized on behalf of teachers who are already in service or for new recruits ?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" In the course of making these appointments it may be necessary to bring in new recruits, but as far as the scheme is concerned, we want to equalize the inequalities that now exist in the various colleges under the same subjects in all colleges. In working it, new people may be brought in or the existing people may be promoted."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,200 be reduced by Re 1.'

"Mr. President, I only wanted to know whether in making these appointments, the hon. the Minister for Education is going to observe G.O. No. 658, dated 15th August 1922. I want the Minister to understand the Government Order word by word and sentence by sentence (laughter). I do not want that he should commit the same mistake which he committed in the matter of the selection of sub-registrars. It is only for that, that I move my token motion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Government Order is always present in the minds of the officers in making the selection, and as far as possible, it will be kept in view and will be applied."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" It is because the Government Order is not in the minds of the officers that I am reminding the hon. Minister. The Government Order is more ignored than honoured. So, I request the hon. the Minister to see it is honoured."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I want to ascertain from the hon. the Minister whether by asking for supplementary grants he is going to remove the real anomaly that exists in the scale of pay of officers of the subordinate service. The explanatory note which has been furnished to us makes it quite clear that for the purpose of removing these anomalies the Director of Public Instruction had sent proposals in 1920. Were those proposals comprehensive and really calculated to remove the anomalies to a substantial extent? The proposals were that 26 posts comprised in the cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service or outside the regular cadre having regard to the responsibilities attached to the posts, etc., should be transferred to the Madras Educational Service. Those proposals, if given effect to, would have gone a certain extent in the way of removing the anomalies. I think, Sir, these proposals are not calculated to remove the real difficulty. A new department is coming into being. It is true that the Director of Public Instruction has now renewed his proposals limiting them to more important offices.

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"When the Director of Public Instruction sent up his proposals in 1920, a suitable opportunity presented itself then for considering the whole question. I do not know the reason why the whole has not been considered. Was it considered undesirable or unnecessary or for what reasons was it not taken up? There have been complaints as to the way in which the officers in the subordinate service have been treated. I think these proposals are not calculated to remove the difficulties and we must go further than this."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, now we are on the question of Subordinate Educational Service, there is another anomaly which I am sure will claim the attention of the hon. Minister, the anomaly of treating the teachers of second-grade colleges and the deputy inspectors differently. The persons who are employed in the second-grade or first-grade colleges may be better qualified and possess superior qualifications compared with the deputy inspectors. There are several difficulties in the way. There are two bars introduced in the place of one that exists in the case of the deputy inspector and the supervising officers are thus given preference over the teachers. In consideration of these things, I hope now that the question is engaging the attention of the hon. the Minister he will do justice to the class of people who have long suffered from this differential treatment. That they are better qualified will be seen from the fact that they have higher degrees. Such being the case, I want them to be treated fairly."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PAIRO:—"I should indeed be glad to take up the whole scheme as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, but we have got our own limitations in the matter. When a scheme is prepared, the financial responsibility also has to be realized. When we sent up the whole scheme it could not be accepted by the Finance Department on account of the heavy increase it would involve in the matter of salaries and time scale. Therefore we had to take the worst case first and then apply to the Finance Department for the money needed for other class of cases. Later on, when there are better facilities, I am sure we will take up the question as a whole"

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XX.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs 1,27,625 under "Agriculture—Transferred".'

"This amount is made up of five items: (1) additional agricultural demonstrators—Rs. 7,600; (2) installation of ice-plant—Rs. 4,325; (3) acquisition of land for the paddy-breeding station in Kistna—Rs. 28,200; (4) opening of a paddy-breeding station in South Malabar—Rs. 81,000; (5) opening of an agricultural middle school near Kalahasti—Rs. 6,500. All the items are explained in the explanatory note and I shall refer here only to the salient features. 'Demonstrators' is one of the chief items in the agricultural improvement of the province. Towards the end of last year, when the budget was prepared, the Director of Agriculture asked for the services

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of 20 men. We were able to provide only 7 men. Now we want to provide for 11 additional men, and the Finance Committee have approved of the scheme. They have also approved of the scheme of installation of ice-plant. It may seem as though this is an unnecessary expenditure; but on closer study, we shall find that there is a saving of Rs. 170 to Rs. 200 a month in the purchase of ice for the dairy. So, it is only a readjustment of the items, and the amount that I ask for is Rs. 3,650 for initial expenses and Rs. 675 for working expenses. The third item is the acquisition of land for the paddy-breeding station."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not stated in the explanatory note that this item has gone before the Finance Committee, like the other items."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"It is because the Finance Committee met a little later. As a matter of fact I may assure the hon. Member that the Finance Committee's approval was obtained for all these items."

"The third item is for compensation to be paid for the acquisition of some lands for a paddy-breeding station in Kistna. Originally, it was thought that Rs. 1,500 per acre would suffice. But it was found that compensation has to be paid to the amount of Rs. 2,000. If the whole amount was not utilized for this item, the balance would be devoted to other items of urgent and inevitable expenditure."

"The fourth item is that of the opening of a paddy-breeding farm in South Malabar. It will be within the knowledge of this House that we have been fighting for this subject tooth and nail for years past. It is only now that we have been able to provide this sum for the purpose. The scheme would require Rs. 1,17,000 for initial charges and Rs. 20,000 for recurring charges. But, for the current year we would require only Rs. 79,500 for acquisition of land and Rs. 1,500 for upper subordinates. So that the total required is Rs. 81,000. This has also gone before the Finance Committee and has been passed by it."

"The last item is the opening of an agricultural middle school near Kalahasti. At present we have got two agricultural schools, one at Tali-paramba in Malabar and another at Anakapalle in Vizagapatam. Now it is proposed to open two more schools. So far as the western portion of the central districts is concerned, the hon. the Raja of Panagal has offered to find a site free of cost and also to provide funds for the school building, and office and museum at an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 or so. What we now require is a sum of Rs. 6,500 for the farm buildings and I request that that amount also may be allotted to me."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I move that the amount asked for be reduced by Rs. 100. I have given notice of this motion only for the purpose of discussing the necessity for opening an agricultural farm in Anantapur. As the House knows very well, the Ceded districts are backward in the matter of education and in the matter of agricultural facilities. No doubt some attempts are being made to improve the irrigation facilities there. That by itself will not suffice. An agricultural farm should be started in Anantapur to bring home to the agriculturists the need for going in for the transplantation system which would economize water. The

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people in my district are very slow to take to new methods of cultivation and if only a paddy farm is opened there the cultivators would be very much helped."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Regarding the experimental farm that is going to be established in Malabar, I have to say a few words. If it is to be of use to the agricultural classes, it will take some years. There are different stages through which this breeding has to pass. It will take one or two years for what is called the stalk selection, the seed selection and so on. We can reap the benefits of these experiments only after six or seven years. What I suggest therefore is that this farm should be both an experimental and a breeding farm. Malabar is a country which produces different kinds of manure. There is the organic manure and there are several scientific manures to be tried in Malabar and there are different kinds of paddy imported from different parts of India to be tried there. These will give immediate results. We can supply fresh seeds; we can instruct the agriculturists in different methods of scientific and leaf manure and in the different methods of cultivation by which they would be able to reap the fruits in a short time, instead of the methods adopted in the agricultural farms at present."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I am rather unwilling on an occasion like this to move a reduction of the grant, but I have to do so to ascertain from the hon. the Minister whether he is in a position to lay before us the policy adopted in the matter of these agricultural schools. I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking the hon. the Raja of Panagal for having made the offer of the lands and the buildings required for opening an agricultural school and the Government for having come forward with an undertaking to build a school at Kalahasti. But may I point out that in making proposals of this sort it will be quite proper for the Government to review the various proposals made from time to time with regard to these schools? I remember it was in the year 1916 that various requests were made for the purpose of opening agricultural schools in other parts of the Presidency. I would particularly mention the instance of Nellore which is a paddy-breeding district. Even the origin of the word 'Nellore' has its origin in the production of paddy. When proposals were made, I believe at the time when the hon. Sir Alexander Cardew was Member in charge of the subject, for the opening of some ten schools, we were hopeful that within a year a school would be started in Nellore. Meanwhile there were changes in the machinery of the administration and the idea of having middle schools there was lost sight of.

"In addition to it, Sir, may I point out that when the question of the Chintaladevi cattle farm came up before us it was expressly pointed out that a paddy-breeding farm was very necessary for Nellore? There was a costly building constructed for the cattle farm at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 and now, as a matter of fact, I know that several portions of the building are empty and there are not enough cattle to breed. The lands around that building are not in use whatever the expert officers of the department might say. I brought this fact to the notice of the hon. the Minister and requested him to consider the desirability of opening an agricultural middle school there if no use is to be made of those costly buildings and if the lands around them are not required for the purpose of the cattle-breeding farm. But I find that no action has yet been taken in that direction, and the hon. the Minister has not moved in the matter at all. I take this opportunity of

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asking the hon. the Minister whether he proposes to establish agricultural schools in different parts of the province, whether he is going to think of only those districts which are already known to be paddy-breeding districts and whether he is not going to establish schools where there are none and where it would be very useful to extend this sort of agricultural education. I wish to have a clear indication of his policy in regard to this matter before I give my vote for this grant. I brought the necessity for a paddy-breeding farm at Nellore to the notice of the hon. the Minister last time when a similar grant was moved, but nothing has been done."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad that the Development Department is making some attempt to open vernacular middle schools for agriculture. But I must say that I really fail to see how an agricultural school at Kalahasti is going to benefit the people of the Ceded districts. If it is the intention of the hon. the Minister to open a vernacular school for agriculture in each district, then I have nothing to say, but if he intends this school to serve the purpose of half the Telugu districts, I really fail to see how a more central place could not be found for the same. Unless, therefore, he gives me an assurance that he is going to open schools in each and every district I am afraid I shall have to oppose the grant he has moved."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"So far as the opening of a paddy station in South Malabar is concerned, I have to reply only to Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. As the House would be aware, on the last occasion when we discussed the subject it was not only Malabar and South Kanara that were brought in, but Cuddapan also was brought in by my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi. Then, after considering the matter over with reference to the old records and the correspondence, we found that it was more necessary to start one in Malabar than in any other place, although if we had money enough we would have opened similar paddy-breeding stations all over the Presidency, one for each district. But as our finances are limited and were limited at the time of the last preparation of the budget we were not able to provide any funds for the paddy-breeding station in South Malabar.

"It is only as a result of the exertions of our hon. Friend, Mr. Moir, that we have got to our credit Rs. 126 lakhs of which the
3-45 p.m. Agricultural section of the Transferred departments has got four lakhs of rupees. It is from this four lakhs that we are going to find money for the paddy-breeding stations. If we had funds enough we would certainly take up Anantapur and for the matter of that various other claims for which money is needed badly. As regards agricultural schools our policy, as everybody knows, is to start a school wherever there is a need for it, i.e., where the people are anxious to get one opened. The anxiety is exhibited by philanthropic efforts made by gentlemen, who like the hon. the Raja of Panagal voluntarily come forward saying that they are prepared to find a large plot of land valued at a very high figure, and not only that but also find the necessary funds for the construction of the school building and the annexed farm, etc. We have only to pay Rs. 30,000. As regards the locality, Kalahasti is situated on the borders of Nellore, in the centre of the western Telugu districts, having Chittoor on one side, Kurnool on the other and Nellore on a third. So if only we had funds it would be within the region of possibility to open one agricultural school for each district. As regards the policy, we are going to discuss it this evening after the Council is over; because the policy that we have been pursuing till now is attempted to

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be rebutted by certain people. And it is necessary that I should reinforce myself with the advanced opinions of the hon. Members of the Legislative Council who form the Advisory Committee on agriculture. Our attention was drawn to the fact that Nellore is the land of paddy and that it has derived its name from the same crop. I may say that Tinnevely also is the land of paddy; not only does it grow paddy but paddy forms the fence of the land. It is very fertile and needs an agricultural school as much as Nellore itself."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am not objecting to Tinnevely having a farm for itself. What I said was that ten years have elapsed since the promise, or rather an assurance, was given regarding Nellore and nothing has been done till now"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Yes, we know the correspondence; we are painfully aware of it; but we have not yet been able to find the funds necessary to start the school. A start has been made. We believe that this remission of 126 lakhs will not only be repeated next year and in the years to come but that it will be freely augmented in later years so that in the course of two or three years this incubus will be wiped off and we may be in a position to advance further and further in the line of agricultural progress. I request that this allotment of Rs. 1,27,625 under 'Agriculture—Transferred' may be granted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member, Mr. Rameswara Rao, press his motion?"

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"When will these districts be taken into consideration by the Government?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"It is a question the answer to which must depend on a set of circumstances over none of which I have any control."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know how the Government are going to utilize the 4 lakhs allotted to Agriculture?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"To-morrow the hon. Member will be able to know how we are going to utilize this 4 lakhs. This is only the first item for which I have provided Rs. 1,27,625. I have got supplementary demands for grants to cover the remaining amount."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I hope Anantapur will come in for consideration."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Certainly."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not pressing his motion. I now put the question to the House"

The Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXI.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I beg to move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,935 under "Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred".'

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assistants who are in charge of the same subjects in one school or college are treated differently and paid a different scale from those in other schools or colleges. Chemistry and English language are some of the subjects taught by them. You will find from the list that assistants in the Presidency College receive a particular salary and for the same kind of work assistants in other colleges are paid less. I have brought this motion to remove this anomaly and in order that the assistants may be raised from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Madras Educational Service and placed on the same footing as others."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Is the amount to be utilized on behalf of teachers who are already in service or for new recruits?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"In the course of making these appointments it may be necessary to bring in new recruits, but as far as the scheme is concerned, we want to equalize the inequalities that now exist in the various colleges under the same subjects in all colleges. In working it, new people may be brought in or the existing people may be promoted."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg to move

'that the allotment of Rs. 1,200 be reduced by Re 1.'

"Mr. President, I only wanted to know whether in making these appointments, the hon. the Minister for Education is going to observe G.O. No. 658, dated 15th August 1922. I want the Minister to understand the Government Order word by word and sentence by sentence (laughter). I do not want that he should commit the same mistake which he committed in the matter of the selection of sub-registrars. It is only for that, that I move my token motion."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The Government Order is always present in the minds of the officers in making the selection, and as far as possible, it will be kept in view and will be applied."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"It is because the Government Order is not in the minds of the officers that I am reminding the hon. Minister. The Government Order is more ignored than honoured. So, I request the hon. the Minister to see it is honoured."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I want to ascertain from the hon. the Minister whether by asking for supplementary grants he is going to remove the real anomaly that exists in the scale of pay of officers of the subordinate service. The explanatory note which has been furnished to us makes it quite clear that for the purpose of removing these anomalies the Director of Public Instruction had sent proposals in 1920. Were those proposals comprehensive and really calculated to remove the anomalies to a substantial extent? The proposals were that 26 posts comprised in the cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service or outside the regular cadre having regard to the responsibilities attached to the posts, etc., should be transferred to the Madras Educational Service. Those proposals, if given effect to, would have gone a certain extent in the way of removing the anomalies. I think, Sir, these proposals are not calculated to remove the real difficulty. A new department is coming into being. It is true that the Director of Public Instruction has now renewed his proposals limiting them to more important offices.

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registrars of co-operative societies. I appeal to the hon. Minister to bear in mind the special claims of the Ceded districts when the Board send up the list of selected candidates to Government. The Ceded districts have been ignored consistently and continuously in the matter of appointments of officers in the Co-operative department. In co-operative matters it is only the people of the district who know the language of the people of the district and who know the local conditions that can be of real service to the people. They must be appointed as assistant registrars for those districts. I suggest therefore that Government will bear in mind the claims of the people of the Ceded districts in filling up the posts of assistant registrars."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr Rameswara Rao, referred to the Staff Selection Board. It was to that Board that we referred the question of recommending sixteen or twenty persons to fill up eight vacancies. I understand that 600 applications were received, sixty were sent for and twenty were selected. The list came up to Government and of the twenty I do not find any candidate from the Ceded districts. Therefore it is out of the question to discuss the matter, as we have not got materials enough to go into the question. But if the hon. Member wishes that promotion should be given to Ceded districts men already in service I shall bear that in mind."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"As regards promotion, I am at one with the hon. Minister that the claims of the Ceded districts must not be ignored as in other cases. But even in recruitment may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he might refer the matter back to the Staff Selection Board with regard to the question raised here before coming to a final decision in making the appointments."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Referring the matter back to the Board will be going against the cardinal principle. It would be casting an unmerited reflection on the Board. We must take the matter as it is; and if we are not satisfied with it we must devise other ways and means. At present our hands are tied. There are twenty candidates selected by the Board and among them I do not find any candidate from the Ceded districts and therefore I am not able to afford the necessary help. As regards promotion, as the hon. Member himself said, I shall carefully remember the point when the occasion comes."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"May I know whether there are any Coimbatore men in the list of twenty?" (Laughter.)

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Why not publish the list?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I have passed the necessary orders and it is going to press and in a day or two everything will be known."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask how this Rs. 2,340 is going to be utilized by the Labour department? What are the conditions?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Twenty inspectors were asked for for work in the Labour department but provision was made only for ten in the budget for 1925-26. Provision is now proposed for seven inspectors to cope with the expansion of work in the districts in which the Labour department is already working. Hence the additional allotment of Rs. 2,340."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ So it is for additional inspectors ? ”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Yes, for additional inspectors in that area.”

The motion having been by leave withdrawn, the Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXIII.

4 p.m. * The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, I beg to move

‘ that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 under “ Cinchona—Reserved ”.’

“ From the note that has been supplied to hon. Members it will be found that Rs 40,000 for ‘ Blocks in development ’ was omitted by an oversight from the budget provision ; and then it was put before the Council as a supplementary grant in March but the Council postponed it. We found afterwards that we could not get on without giving some money to the department. These ‘ Blocks in development ’ contain young cinchona trees ; if we did not spend money, they would have been ruined. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor has authorized an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 as an urgent measure. Till the end of August I wish to say that the Cinchona Department is a paying department. In 1922 we earned 3 lakhs of rupees. There is nothing unusual about this demand. Every year we used to budget for it but this year by an oversight it was omitted. I therefore request the Council to vote for Rs. 20,000.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I am sorry I have to oppose this motion. I am sorry because this is the maiden motion of the hon. the Home Member. But I have to oppose it and I hope that my hon. Friends on both sides will support me not because we are dealing with this question on merits but because we want to show our resentment at the way in which the Secretary of State made a speech in the House of Lords and at the fact that His Excellency the Governor has disallowed the adjournment motion on that subject. We have waited till now because the hon. Members on the Executive Side are supposed to be primarily responsible to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State ; and therefore it is, that we have chosen this first motion for grant on the Reserved Side to be attacked to show our resentment, as I said, at the very unsatisfactory way in which the Right Hon’ble the Secretary of State has dealt with India and the Reform question in his recent speech and because we have been completely deprived of the only possible opportunity of discussing the question and showing our attitude. I, therefore, Sir, appeal to hon. Members on all sides of the House to express the resentment we all feel and the whole country feels at the way in which the Secretary of State has dealt with us. I would certainly appeal to the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, who has come recently from England to tell us how Indians in England feel as regards the speech. There need be absolutely no fear that we are doing any harm to the cinchona plantations. The very reason why we did not touch the Transferred subjects grant but we selected the first Reserved Side motion is because it is sure to be certified by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency the Governor has already, in virtue of one of his extraordinary powers, sanctioned a portion of the expenditure in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council.

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Therefore even if we do not sanction it, it does not matter at all. His Excellency the Governor would certify this provision. Therefore as this is the first motion on which we can possibly express our opinion as regards the Secretary of State's conduct and His Excellency the Governor's attitude in disallowing the proposition that we wanted to move, as the first opportunity of showing our resentment, I certainly oppose this motion not because, as I said, of anything personal against the hon. the Home Member or upon the merits of the case but solely and entirely to show our resentment at the speech of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I wish to reaffirm the feelings of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I heard some laughter on the other side when the hon. Member spoke."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"On your side also."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I must say it is not a matter for laughter at all. Our position in the country as Indian Nationalists has become almost ridiculous after the Secretary of State's famous speech. The position is this. The hon. Members of this House have recognized that the Legislative Council"

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"On a point of order, Sir. May I ask whether the remarks put forward by the hon. Members are relevant to the question under discussion? I can understand hon. Members opposing this grant but I do not see the relevancy of the remarks on the Secretary of State's speech."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The hon. Member used the plural; I am deprived of the opportunity of answering that. He was sitting quiet while I was speaking and now he used the plural."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"I was hoping against hope that the hon. Member would correct himself."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"That may be in a school or college."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I think we may rightly call the Legislative Council nothing but a glorified debating society to which it has been reduced under the scope of the Reforms Act. The Act has been so interpreted and the rules so turned that it is reduced to such a stage. Considering the position to which we have been reduced we looked forward for something more tangible in the speech of the Secretary of State, for some advance in the progressive reforms for which we aspire. Now considering that there has been so much disappointment, we expected that some debate would have been allowed to-day in connexion with the Secretary of State's speech but under some rule or other the adjournment motion put forward has been disallowed. So we decided deliberately after full discussion at a meeting held of our party, to oppose the first motion that came from the reserved half and it has come. So far as the Cinchona Department is concerned it is a very mysterious department. The Cinchona Department issues through the post office pice packets of an inferior sort of stock of quinine. The price has now increased to 9 pies. I have asked questions more than once as to how this pice packet has become 9 pies packet. We do not know the reason why. The high price at which it is sold deserves our consideration. I am not going to dwell on that point but I only wish to draw the attention of the

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House to the serious defects in this Cinchona Department. In connexion with the new scheme of hospitals and dispensaries for the poor, I wonder what the Government is going to do in order to reduce the high price at which quinine is sold at present. From the answer to a question put by Dr. Rama Rao it was found out that a pound of quinine costs about Rs. 27-8-0 whereas one pound of Howard's quinine is sold at about Rs. 28. We know very well that Howard's quinine is far superior to the quinine sold at post offices. I wonder why it should be sold at such a high price to the poor people. There are so many defects in connexion with the sale of this quinine that it would take a long time to dwell upon them, and they have to be reformed. There will be another occasion for it and I hope the Government will carefully enquire into all these defects and remedy them in the interests of the poor classes. For these reasons I join my hon. Friend in opposing this motion."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I do not propose to say a word about the speech of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. But in regard to the action taken by His Excellency the Governor I think it is necessary to point out to the hon. House that what is not primarily a concern of the Local Government is a matter with regard to which he has jurisdiction of disallowance and he has disallowed the motion mainly on that ground. I may mention, moreover, that this disallowance follows on the disallowance made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and that a debate on this very question is expected in the Legislative Assembly, which is a more natural and proper forum, not many days from now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know if it is not our concern that diarchy should be abolished for which the whole House has voted? That is our primary concern."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is the province of His Excellency the Governor to decide what is and what is not the primary concern of the Local Government. He has disallowed the motion because it is not the primary concern of the Local Government. He is authorized to do so."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"We are not questioning the decision of His Excellency the Governor. May I point out that the motion put forward by my hon. Friend had some reference to the state of things in Madras? Surely, Madras can be allowed to express its opinion on its own affairs."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"But I never questioned the correctness of the decision. If His Excellency the Governor has power to veto the motion under the rules and standing orders we have a right to express our dissatisfaction that we have been deprived of the opportunity of expressing our opinion. Hon. Members will remember that a small speech was made by Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar on one occasion when His Excellency the then Governor disallowed the adjournment motion regarding the Puliantope affair. I had that precedent in view and therefore I think I was in order in spite of the Principal of the Pachaiyappa's College raising a point of order."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I had no idea that I would feel myself called upon to take part in to-day's debate. My name has been dragged in by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I feel I would not be justified if I did not say a word or two on this proposition. I am not going to discuss the merits or the basis or the

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legality of His Excellency's decision over the adjournment motion this morning. Nor do I think with all respect to my hon. Friend from Coimbatore that this is the proper occasion when we are to speak about the Secretary of State's speech or the effect of his speech. As regards my own opinion on the point, I do not think even my hon. Friend from Coimbatore or anybody else would have any two opinions on that matter. To whatever party a man may belong, to whatever school of politics he may adhere, there can be no question of his profound dissatisfaction at the speech of the Secretary of State. My hon. Friend has told us that I have just returned from England. Let me tell him and others who are of his way of thinking and also my party that the Secretary of State, after all, is the exponent of the views and sentiments which prevail in the whole of England. I have ceased to look upon the speech of the Secretary of State as merely a speech of the authority who has perfect power over India and I look upon it as symptomatic of the attitude of the whole English public on Indian questions. I say this because I want my friends on both sides of this House as also every school of politics in India to realize the gravity of the situation in India. I want them to understand that the Secretary of State has not made a statement merely because he has a conservative mind. On the other hand anybody who knows, Lord Birkenhead knows perfectly well, that if there is one thing that the Secretary of State is not, he is not a conservative. He is not a conservative in the technical sense of that word at all. I want this House and others to realize that Lord Birkenhead's statement is merely a reflex indication of the feelings and sentiments of those that govern; I mean the governing class in England. What I have to state to-day is this. I am not at liberty to elaborate on that point. This is not the occasion. The point of it is this: if you realize the gravity of the situation, my friends will realize how ridiculous it will be for the suggestion to be adopted that this small supplementary grant should be thrown out. We have to realize that our responsibilities are greater. I know the feeling which my hon. Friend has on this matter. I know what my Friends referred to with reference to a similar matter, viz., the adjournment motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyyar. I have a faint recollection about it and I know that Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyyar wanted to follow the same method which my hon. Friend is now pursuing and when his (Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyyar's) adjournment motion on the Puliantope disturbances was ruled out of order he very much resented it. In any case I want my hon. Friend to do justice to himself and to the country by realizing that the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyyar was infinitesimal when compared to the point which my hon. Friend from Coimbatore has just now raised. I want him to realize that this is a grave problem arresting the attention of all politicians and it is not going to be met by an attitude such as the one which he has advised us to take. I speak this with the fullest sympathy, with the fullest comprehension of the ideas and motives that underlie his speech. I therefore ask him not to press this proposition on this ground and on this motion because we will be stultifying ourselves and we will not really be echoing that sentiment and that amount of feeling which animates all politicians of this country with reference to this question. My hon. Friend need not despair that the opportunity of expressing his resentment has been lost for ever. There are other ways by which this question can be raised in this Legislative Council in spite of what my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has said. I have opposed the system of diarchy; why the very

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Ministers who are working it have said that it should be scrapped and that it cannot function. I know that he can think of a much more effective and much more organized step than this, than by showing his resentment at the attitude adopted by the authorities in England by attempting to vote down a small grant. What steps we are to take, what our attitude will be, what depth of feeling we have in the matter, are all matters which are to come up for discussion in days to come, perhaps in the near future, probably at a conference of the leaders of all parties in this country and I do hope that that conference will decide upon the course of action to be taken. I do appeal therefore to my hon. Friend and make this as the last appeal not on behalf of Government, not certainly on behalf of the reserved half but on behalf of ourselves, responsible politicians as we are; I do appeal to him not to press this proposition to a division and personally I would not be justified in supporting the proposition because I would not be doing full justice to the gravity of the problem."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I fully endorse the views expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, though perhaps I shall not fall in with his conclusion. It is true that we are fighting against a small and bitter pill, viz., a small demand which we are asked to vote upon, while we are being served with larger and more effective pills from 6,000 miles away. I am glad to notice that my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar gives us the assurance—I know how true and how appealing it is—that all shades of politicians, to whatever rank or community they may belong, depressed or oppressed, high or low, women or men, are all united in their minds at least to-day when expression is denied to our most poignant feeling with regard to the speech of the Secretary of State and it becomes more so when we are assured that the Secretary of State is only the exponent of the governing class in England."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is open to hon. Members to oppose the motion for any reasons stated or not stated but I do not think I can allow a debate on a point which has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor. It is open to hon. Members to state their reasons for opposing this motion, but a debate on the Secretary of State's speech is a thing I cannot allow."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"I obey your ruling, Sir. Anyhow coming to the point, I may say that if we are opposing the measure and do not vote for this grant it is because we feel that we are at our wits end on account of certain events which have happened recently in England and also because we feel that, however ill-advised it may be, and however ineffective it may be, this is the only way of expressing our dissatisfaction. It is not because we are unwilling to vote for this grant that we are opposing this motion, but because our minds are not composed but are disturbed and hence it is that we urge that we cannot allow this motion."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have not much to say because in the course of this debate some political issues have been raised with which I have nothing to do. With regard to the merits of the question, my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has raised the question of the price of cinchona. It is now going down and I shall also look further into this question and do the needful. My hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar referred to the adjournment motion of Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar on Puliantope disturbances. I may tell him that the House after

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discussing that adjournment motion, eventually passed the demand moved at that time. I therefore appeal to the House to do the same thing now and pass my demand."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXIV (i).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I beg to move
' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,300 under
Industries (Major Head 22-E-C--General Administration--District
Administration--Other Establishment--Establishments for stamping
weights and measures)--for payment of a bonus to the stamping
establishments.'

" Sir, last year the question of giving bonus to the members of the establishment was raised and then it was decided that in order to induce them to work better it was necessary to give them a small bonus of 25 per cent of the profits annually as an incentive to good work. The estimated expenditure during the current year is Rs. 1,300 but before we could provide for the same in the current year's budget the time for the preparation of budget elapsed and therefore it has come before you now and the Finance Committee has also recommended the same."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It seems to me that the policy underlying this demand is very questionable. My hon. Friend the Minister for Development has told us that those who are engaged in this work should be given this bonus as a sort of inducement to good work. I suppose these clerks are paid their salaries, and they get their promotion. If paid servants are to be given bonus for doing their work properly, and if we accept this particular motion, in course of time we may land ourselves in a very dangerous position. I would not have opposed this small grant but for the fact that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Development and also to the notice of this House that the policy underlying this demand is very inadvisable."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I would point out that as a sort of stimulus these clerks should be given some bonus. For we know that people who own bazaars and shops may use improper weights and measures in their dealings with the public. It was the unanimous opinion of the Collectors last year that unless some sort of incentive was given to these clerks they would merely do that portion of work which was legitimately allotted to them and would not bring before the authorities cases of all improper weights and measures. To serve as a sort of incentive to good work being done by the establishment the Collectors recommended this step. This amount of Rs. 1,300 is to be doled out among 15 or 16 individuals and the amount which each individual would get may not after all be an appreciable figure."

At this stage Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai (Deputy President) took the chair.

The demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

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Grant XXIV (ii).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—
4-30 p.m. “Sir, I beg to move

‘that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,63,640 under “Industries—Transferred”.’

“The total is made up of four items. The first represents grants-in-aid that have to be paid to industrial schools which come to Rs. 49,900 while the Trades School gets Rs. 8,500 and Sericulture Rs. 240. Additional machinery for the department of Industries consumes Rs. 1,05,000.

“Taking the first item, it will be known to all hon. Members here that in the matter of encouragement of industrial schools however much our desire may be to promote them we have not been actually helping them to the extent that we need. In the budget for the current year we provided for Rs. 69,000 under maintenance grant, Rs. 15,000 under equipment grant and Rs. 25,000 under building grant. The grants under the last two items came to only 25 per cent of the amount needed for this purpose. With the money that is now come to us it is proposed to give another sum of Rs. 13,000 for maintenance and Rs. 36,900 for buildings and nothing for equipment because even if we give any amount, the authorities are unable to spend it.

“As regards the Trades School, it is a matter of common knowledge that the printing trade has not been taken notice of by the Industrial department for a longtime in the past. The Government Press itself employs about 2,000 hands, the European agency employs about 1,000 and the Indian between 2,000 and 3,000 while the newspaper agency employs another 1,000. So, for the benefit of the young men with low educational qualifications who are not able to compete, it is intended to open training classes in printing attached to the Trades School so that the future employers will be in a position to offer better terms for these young men.

“The third item is about sericulture. We have three Italian silk filatures. One of them is being attended to by a demonstrator in the Government Technical Institute and for working the other two we want a demonstrator on Rs. 40. A sum of Rs. 240 is provided for as pay for six months.

“I come now to the last item. After the budget estimate for 1925-26 was framed we got intimation from the High Commissioner that an additional provision of £8,000 would be necessary for the power drills and other machinery indented for in 1924-25. On account of exchange and customs duty, the amount comes up to Rs. 1,22,667 of which we are able to find about Rs. 17,667 by reappropriation and the amount that we now require is a lakh and five thousands.

“I request the House will be pleased to pass the grant.”

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“Sir, my motion is—

‘To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,640 by Rs. 100.’

“I am glad that there is some attempt made to solve the problem of unemployment. In this connexion I suggest the question of improvement of paper industry. It is very recently that I had occasion to write to the hon. Minister for Development about the improvement of the paper

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industry. In fact, I sent him some specimen sheets of paper that were actually being manufactured on a small scale as cottage industry. He was pleased to tell me that there was no machinery at his disposal either by way of an expert or by way of any other technical agency to give him the necessary advice as to how to improve the industry ; and therefore he was not able to do anything in the direction. The hon. the Deputy President also knows that paper industry as a cottage industry is being carried on in some parts of the Dharmavaram taluk and the people in those parts have applied now and then for proper guidance in the industry so that it may thrive better. When we approach the Government they say that there is no machinery to assist us. It is therefore that I suggest by this motion that the Government may devise some measures to improve the industry for which material is available locally and abundantly. Here is a suggestion for necessary action and I move my motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I remember the correspondence and the discussion that I had with my hon. Friend, Mr. Rameswara Rao, and I also told him that I would take the earliest opportunity of going to that place and finding out the possibilities of the development of this cottage industry. I am sorry I have not been able to do so. In addition to this district there are so many other districts which I have not seen and from every one of which I am getting calls. I have arranged just now for a tour in the Bellary district at the beginning of the next month and I will take the opportunity to spend a day or two in connection with this matter. So far as the general question of the paper industry is concerned, hon. Members will be glad to learn that this Government have sanctioned a loan of 4 lakhs of rupees to the Carnatic Paper Mills. The House will, I believe, be satisfied to hear from me that if I find the industry can be developed as a cottage industry, I shall be the first to undertake its execution."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I request the hon. Minister to start correspondence with the Imperial expert on the lines suggested by me ? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The request will be noted."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I beg to move

' that the allotment of Rs. 1,63,640 be reduced by Rs. 10. '

" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I have nothing to say about the details of the grant which have been furnished by the hon. the Minister. All that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government and this House is the necessity of reorganizing the department of the Industries on the lines suggested by the Industrial Commission, especially by the separate note appended to the report by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyya. It is a pity, Sir, that during the budget discussion we do not get time or opportunity to discuss this question. This Council has been agitating and agitating for the last four or five years this question and now we have only to reiterate the arguments urged. The Development Department was itself created as an outcome of the Industrial Commission's report published in 1918 after an elaborate enquiry. It was then left in charge of a Minister with proposals to have a Director for all the Industries assisted by Deputy Directors. Unfortunately, Sir, we find in

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the department too many directors, one for Industries, another for Agriculture and a third one for Fisheries. To add to this instead of the directors being non-officials or men with technical knowledge as has been advocated in paragraph 311 of the Industrial Commission Report, we now find Government officials, especially I.C.S. officers, whenever they do not have any other work available for them elsewhere. That has been the complaint and that I believe is the complaint even to-day. Both the Majority Report and the Minority Note appended to the Report have made it abundantly clear that there should be one post of a Director of Industries and that place should be filled by some expert who has some industrial experience, some business knowledge so as to be in a position to give expert advice to the Minister who is solely entrusted with the development of the province in his charge. None of these has been realized in practice. Again, Sir, four years have passed and yet no Indian has been appointed as Director. Now that the Bombay Government have taken the bold step of appointing an Indian Industrialist, I think that should serve as a useful guide for the Madras Government and it is with that hope that I move this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to support the motion. The Industrial department is one which shows very little development and growth. We have got a large number of officials as Directors and Assistant Directors, but the department shows very few signs of growth in any direction. By the way I may say that the only industry which shows a good expansion is the liquor manufacture. (Laughter.) And that liquor is a bad stuff. I really wonder in what other way has there been a development in the industries of the province. Industrial schools as such we have hardly any in this Presidency except the elementary schools. If you study the progress of industries in an Asiatic country like Japan, you find that in almost every district, town or even in every headquarters corresponding to our taluk centres, there are well equipped industrial schools as well as agricultural schools."

4-45 p.m. "But here for the whole Presidency I think we have got only one industrial or trades school which corresponds to a district school in Japan or a village school in Germany. The report of the committee appointed to recommend steps for the growth of industrial education shows that the committee made some suggestions, but they are suggestions of a kind which would show that this Presidency is in a very infant state in regard to industrial progress. If we want to educate our boys we have to send them to the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay. That institution can only be compared to an elementary school in Germany, if I am quite correct in my estimate of the kind of industrial schools they have got in Germany. So, the only big industrial institution in India is the Victoria Technical Institute which corresponds to what may be called a small district school in Germany (A voice: 'That idea is wrong'). I know that institution well and I have seen it many times in Bombay and I am of opinion that it is in a very elementary condition. There has been some progress already in this Presidency in the matter of agricultural schools."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid it is rather not relevant to the motion before the House. The motion wants an Indian Director, but you are going on speaking about schools of different kinds."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, may I explain? We are asked to give sanction for a certain amount under 'Industries'."

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The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ You are supporting the amendment moved by Mr. Das, and that is ‘ that the allotment be reduced by Rs. 10, to press the necessity of reorganizing the Department of Industries under one Director with technical qualifications and preferably an Indian.’ That is the question before the House.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I have dealt sufficiently I think with my point in regard to which people in this Presidency feel much. They feel that there has been very little development and that very little has been done for the growth of industries in this Presidency by the Government. We have to improve in every direction. In fact we want industrial development in every direction. I would appeal to the hon. the Minister for Excise to see that the Government brew good liquor also.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ In regard to this matter of filling up the Director’s place, I should say that an occasion will shortly arise when the whole question will have to be taken up for consideration, and I promise the hon. Member that his representation on this subject will be borne in mind on the occasion when the appointment has to be made.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXX.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 44,300 under “ Fisheries—Transferred.”

“ This again is made up of two items, that is, an additional allotment for the pearl fishery in February-March 1926 for Rs. 10,200, and an allotment for the purchase of a trawler for conducting deep-sea fishing experiments, of Rs. 34,100. We know that in the month of February 1926 there will be a big pearl fishery which will be going on at the port of Tuticorin. Previously we estimated that certain items would cost a certain amount, but now we see that on that occasion (February 1926) when the Ceylon pearl fishery will be in operation, it will be very difficult to find coolies on the wages we had already allotted, and it has also become necessary to provide for an additional superintendent and a medical officer and also some schooners and cutters. The number of coolies that will be taken up will be from 300 to 500, and for that purpose the Director of Fisheries estimates that Rs. 10,200 will be required. I may point out to hon. Members that with the money that has already been allotted and with this money now asked for we would only be within our profit account. The whole expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 37,000, but it is also estimated that the profits will be about Rs. 50,000.

“ As regards the purchase of a trawler, we had a sea-going launch purchased in 1923 for the very same purpose, and we brought out a master fisherman for that purpose, but it was subsequently found that that launch was not good for the purpose for which it was intended, and now we think of going in for a second-hand trawler. With that trawler when received we will be able to do deep-sea fishing, and we will also be able to solve one of

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the problems that are now engaging the serious attention of the Government, that is, what becomes of the shoals of mackerel and sardines that periodically visit the Malabar coast and where they are going when they are not found on this coast, and if we are able to find their habitation we will be able to take our deep-sea fishing nets with the trawler and be able to fish them in large proportions. They will yield us a large item of profit, and so I recommend that on account of the pearl fishery and the purchase of a trawler the allotment of Rs. 44,300 may be made."

At this stage Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan rose to speak.

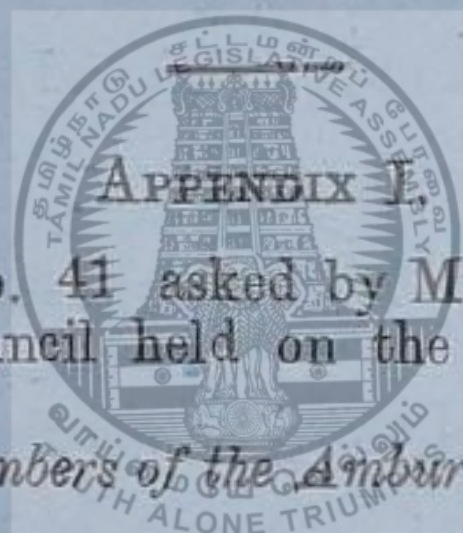
The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Do you want to take much time?"

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"I want to take about ten minutes."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"You may make your speech to-morrow. The House is adjourned to to-morrow 11 a.m."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.



[Vide answer to question No. 41 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th August 1925, page 45 supra.]

List of Members of the Andur Union Board.

Names of members.	Caste or community to which the member belongs.
Janab Khan Sahib Banghi Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.
M.R.Ry. S. Newman Avargal	Indian Christian.
„ C. Doraiswami Avargal	Adi-Dravida.
Janab V. L. Muhammad Husman Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.
M.R.Ry. D. V. Sivalingam Chettiyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman (Devanga).
Janab Banghi Hyath Batch Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.
Janab A. Rukmutheen Sahib Bahadur	Do.
M. Sabju Sahib Bahadur	Do.
V. Shaik Alli Sahib Bahadur	Do.
M.R.Ry. S. M. Poongavana Nattar Avargal	Non-Brahman (Sembadava).
„ H. S. Sivalingappa Chettiyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman (Lingayat).
„ V. Sabaratna Mudaliyar Avargal ...	Non-Brahman (Vellala).